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No._____

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

October Term, 1956

ADRIAN LAWRENCE DUDLEY, *Petitioner*

VERSUS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Respondent*

Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit

Petitioner prays that a Writ of Certiorari issue to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit entered January 9, 1957. A Motion for Rehearing duly filed was overruled on February 20, 1957.

Opinion Below

The majority opinion of the Court of Appeals is reported in 240 F. 2d 1, and is found in the Appendix B attached hereto.

Jurisdiction

The judgment of the Court of Appeals was entered January 9, 1957. An order of the Court of Appeals denying a Petition for Rehearing was entered February 20,

1957. The jurisdiction of this Court invoked under 28 *U.S.C.A.* Section 1254(1), and Rule 22(2) *Revised Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States.*

Questions Presented

URGED AS REASON FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

1. Whether the indictment, which alleged only that defendant "with unlawful and fraudulent intent caused to be transported in foreign commerce . . . a counterfeit security . . ." and failing to allege that defendant willfully caused to be transported in foreign commerce . . . a counterfeit security . . . stated a criminal offense against the United States in violation of Title 18 *U.S.C.A.* Section 2314, and Title 18 *U.S.C.A* Section 2.

2. Whether the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Houston Division, had jurisdiction of the alleged offense, and to try and sentence Adrian Lawrence Dudley whose sole and only acts were committed in the Nation of Mexico.

3. Whether the evidence was sufficient to convict Adrian Lawrence Dudley of causing Ethel Turner to transport in foreign commerce from Acapulco, Mexico, to Houston, Texas, an alleged fraudulent security as charged in the indictment.

Statutes Involved

The statutory provisions involved are Title 18 *U.S.C.A.* Sections 2 and 2314. They are printed in Appendix A.

Statement

Petitioner Dudley, and Eugene Fisher Londos, were indicted upon two counts, namely one for conspiracy be-

tween December 4, 1954, and December 29, 1954, to cause Ethel Turner to transport in foreign commerce from Acapulco, Mexico, to Houston, Texas, a falsely made, forged and counterfeited security (Tr. 2-7) in violation of Title 18 *U.S.C.A.* Sec. 371; and in Count Two of the substantive offense of causing Ethel Turner to transport on or about December 24, 1954, in foreign commerce from Acapulco, Mexico, to Houston, Texas, a falsely made, forged and counterfeited security, to-wit, a check drawn on the United Turf Exchange, payable at Houston, Texas, to Messrs. George A. Holden, A. B. Marshall and C. D. Turner, in the amount of $203,600, and signed Mark Howard, in violation of Title 18 *U.S.C.A.* 2314 (Tr. 2-8).

Ethel Turner, a resident of Los Angeles, California, went on a vacation trip to the Republic of Mexico beginning October 31, 1954, and arriving in Acapulco, Mexico, December 5, 1954, (Tr. 23). She met Dudley and began associating with him and they moved into a ten room hotel (Tr. 23-27, 30-33). Mrs. Turner was introduced to Londos by Dudley after the latter found the wallet containing $600 belonging to Londos (Tr. 33-36, 162-164, 166-167). Thereafter, Turner, Londos and Petitioner engaged in a series of horse race bets (Tr. 44-55, 81-83). Mrs. Turner returned to California where she allegedly obtained a large sum of money from five different banks and the cashing of United States Savings Bonds, and returned to Acapulco, Mexico, with the money which she gave to Petitioner, who bet it on a horse race (Tr. 66-67, 83-85, 150-151). As a result of the horse race, the parties won $203,600. Dudley received a check for the same which Turner, Londos and Petitioner endorsed (Tr. 83-84). Later Londos produced another check, Government Exhibit H, which was alleged to be transported in foreign commerce, and placed it on a

chiffonier. Mrs. Turner got the check. Dudley wanted to keep it, but Mrs. Turner would not stand for it, and retained possession of the check (Tr. 90-93, 178-179). She, without suggestion from Dudley, kept the check and allegedly brought it to Houston, Texas, arriving on December 27, 1954, (Tr. 94-98). All acts and conversations on the part of Dudley occurred in the Republic of Mexico, and Dudley was not shown to have committed any acts in the United States (Tr. 150, 179-180). Petitioner and Londos were acquitted on Count One of the conspiracy count, and convicted on Count Two, and each sentenced to serve eight years in a penitentiary and to pay a $5,000 fine. The United States Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, affirmed the conviction January 9, 1957, and denied a Petition for Rehearing February 20, 1957.

Reasons for Granting the Writ

I.

1. The decision of the United States Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, in holding "willfully caused" is not a necessary element of the offense alleged in the indictment, is in conflict with its own decision of in *Pereira v. United States* (USCA-5), 202 F. 2d 830. This case also involved construction of Title 18 U.S.C.A. 2314. The court in the *Pereira* case stated "it follows that Section 2(b) is not restricted to the subject of parties responsible for crime, but that, in the present instance and many others, it enters into the very definition of the crime itself".

2. The decision is also contrary to the court's concept of "willfully" as expressed in its decision in *Wardlaw v. United States*, (USCA-5), 203 F. 2d 884, which reversed and remanded a conviction upon an erroneous charge in a

case involving the construction of Title 26, *U.S.C.A.* 145(b) which provides in part "who wilfully fails to collect, account for and pay over any tax . . ." The court held that "wilfully" as used in the statute means more than intentionally or voluntary, and includes even motive and bad purpose. In a similar case, *Haigler v. United States* (USCA-10), 172 F. 2d 986, the court stated wilfullness was an essential element to constitute a violation of Title 26 U.S.C.A. 145(b).

3. The lower court has refused to give effect to the amendment by Congress of the law of principals, Title 18 U.S.C.A. Section 2(b) by Amendment dated October 31, 1951, in restricting criminal liability on the part of persons charged and prosecuted as principals by including the word "willfully" before the word caused. The amendment was for the expressed purpose of making the criminal statutes definite and certain. Legislative History, Senate Report No. 1020, October 16, 1951, Section 17B of Bill United States Code Amendment Certain Title, Chapter 655, Public Law 248. Volume 2, U. S. Code Congressional and Administrative Service, Page 2583. Title 18, U.S.C.A. 2314, and many other criminal statutes of the United States, do not contain the clause "causes or procures" in defining the offense stated in the various statutes. The inclusion of willfully causes in Title 18 U.S.C.A. 2(b) completes the definition of the offenses of causing acts to be committed in violation of such statutes. Reviser's notes Title 18 U.S.C.A. Section 2, and Section 2314.

4. The amendment of October 31, 1951, of Title 18 U.S.C.A. Section 2, to include the word "willfully" before the word caused, was to have Title 18 U.S.C.A. Section 2314 and the numerous other federal criminal statutes which do not contain the clauses causes or procures, and

which do not contain the word willfully to conform to the other federal statutes and the construction given such statutes which do contain the word willfully, such as Title 18 U.S.C.A. Section 145(b), and in which persons are charged and prosecuted as being principals for causing acts to be done which, if committed by them directly, would constitute an offense.

5. The question presented is of great importance for it involves the determination of whether "willfully" as defined in Title 18 U.S.C.A. Section 2 is an essential element of an indictment simply alleging a fraudulent security to be transported in foreign commerce. The Statute 18 U.S.C.A. Section 2314 does not itself define such offense as causing to be transported in foreign commerce a fraudulent security, and resort must be made to Title 18 U.S.C.A. Section 2(b) defining a principal, to complete the definition of the offense, as well as to learn the proof that will be required to prove the offense. This is especially true since the government in instant case relies upon a charge in the indictment of causing to be transported as well as its proof of only tending to show petitioner caused said security to be so transported, and not alleging or attempting to prove that petitioner committed the offense directly. The determination of the question by this Honorable Court is vital not only to this law Title 18 U.S.C.A. 2314, but to virtually all other federal offenses, none of which, and contrary to the former law, include in their respective definition the words causing or procuring. In all such federal statutes where the prosecution relies upon the charge and proof of causing the offense to be committed, resort must be made to Title 18 U.S.C.A. Section 2 for a complete definition of the offense. Thus all essential ingredients of a crime must be alleged to complete a lawful charge against petitioner

United States v. Regis Gary Tornabene, (USCA-3), 222 F. 2d 875. *United States v. Debrow*, 346 U.S. 374, 376, 74 S. Ct. 113, 98 L. Ed. 92.

II.

Title 18 U.S.C.A. 2314 confers no jurisdiction on the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, to prosecute Adrian Lawrence Dudley. He committed no act of the alleged offense within the State of Texas, or the United States of America, and he did not intice, induce or persuade Ethel Turner to bring the fraudulent security to Houston, Texas. This provision of our criminal law was not intended to protect or assist the Nation of Mexico or any other nation in its enforcement of its own laws. It was, however, intended to protect the states of the United States against offenses committed within their respective boundaries. The holding by the lower court that Title 18 U.S.C.A. Section 2314 applied to Adrian Lawrence Dudley in instant case is contrary to the lower court's attitude and statement of the purpose of Title 18 U.S.C.A. Section 2314 as expressed in *Johnson v. United States*, (USCA-5), 207 F. 2d 314, 319, wherein the court stated "by enacting the statute which appellant stands convicted of violating, Congress intended to prohibit the channels of interstate and foreign commerce from being employed to evade and escape State detection and prosecution of certain criminal offenses committed within its boundaries".

III.

The decision of the United States Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, is in conflict with *United States v. Gardner*, (USCA-7), 171 F. 2d 753, in holding the evidence was sufficient to support the conviction and sentence of Adrian

Lawrence Dudley. The *Gardner* case related to transportation of fraudulent securities in interstate commerce, while instant case relates to the causing to be transported in foreign commerce a fraudulent security. In the *Gardner* case the Court held the defendant did not have anything to do with the transportation of the security. In instant case, where defendant did not [redacted] encourage or persuade Ethel Turner to take the alleged fraudulent security from Acapulco, Mexico, to Houston, Texas, but he sought to keep the security while in the Nation of Mexico, and Turner, having protested and refused to surrender the security, brought it to the United States upon her own volition, the conviction should not be permitted to stand. In *Pines v. United States*, (CCA-8), 123 F. 2d 825, the court held mere admission by defendant of interstate transportation of fraudulent security was not sufficient for conviction, thus where as in instant case, Dudley sought to retain the security in his own possession in the Nation of Mexico, coupled with Ethel Turner's refusal to surrender the same to him, cannot be construed as an inducement or persuasion of Ethel Turner to bring the security to the United States.

Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons this petition for Writ of Certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

STANLEY D. BASKIN,
P. O. Box 928
Pasadena, Texas
Counsel for Petitioner

Date: March 19, 1957.

APPENDIX A

Title 18 USCA Section 2

(a) Whoever commits an offense against the United States or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces or procures its commission, is punishable as a principal.

(b) Whoever willfully causes an act to be done which if directly performed by him or another would be an offense against the United States, is punishable as a principal.

Title 18 USCA Section 2314

Whoever transports in interstate or foreign commerce any goods, wares, merchandise, securities or money, of the value of $5,000 or more, knowing the same to have been stolen, converted or taken by fraud; or

Whoever, with unlawful or fraudulent intent, transports in interstate or foreign commerce any falsely made, forged, altered, or counterfeited securities, knowing the same to have been falsely made, forged, altered, or counterfeited; or

Whoever, with unlawful or fraudulent intent, transports in interstate or foreign commerce, any tool, implement, or thing used or fitted to be used in falsely making, forging, altering, or counterfeiting any security, or any part thereof—

Shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years or both.

APPENDIX B

IN THE

United States Court of Appeals

FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

No. 16045

EUGENE FISHER LONDOS and ADRIAN LAWRENCE DUDLEY,
Appellants,

VERSUS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Appellee

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas

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(January 9, 1957)

Before RIVES, TUTTLE and CAMERON, Circuit Judges.

TUTTLE, Circuit Judge: This is an appeal from a conviction of the appellants of the offense of causing, with unlawful and fraudulent intent, to be transported in

foreign commerce from Acapulco, Mexico, to Houston, Texas, falsely made, forged and counterfeited security in violation of 18 U.S.C.A. §2314.[1] Appellants were also indicted for a conspiracy to commit the offense. They were acquitted of this charge.

The falsely made security was made in Acapulco, Mexico, and was brought by the complaining witness, a Mrs. Ethel Turner, to Houston, Texas. The theory of the Government was that the two appellants caused her to bring it to Houston as a part of a horse race swindle in which Mrs. Turner turned over $22,500 cash to them, which they then purported to mingle with their own funds in Mexico which they held out to her were to be "transferred" to Houston for collection. The transfer was by means of sending the security to Houston.

Credible evidence before the jury painted this picture: Mrs. Turner, a resident of California, went to Acapulco alone for a vacation. She was not living with her husband, although there had been no divorce. The day after her arrival she met Dudley, who introduced himself to her and was thereafter known to her as Harry Marshall. He became her constant daytime companion for several days, and they exchanged their life stories. On December 17th,

---

[1] "Transportation of stolen goods, securities, monies or articles used in counterfeiting.

Whoever, with unlawful or fraudulent intent, transports in interstate or foreign commerce any falsely made, forged, altered, or counterfeited securities, knowing the same to have been falsely made, forged, altered, or counterfeited;

Shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both."

18 U.S.C.A. §2314.

while having breakfast together, Dudley said he found a wallet under the table. He examined its contents and showed her $600 in $100 bills and a $20,000 race ticket for the afternoon of the 17th. He also showed her a letter in the wallet which he read to her. It purported to be from one O'Hara, a shadowy figure throughout the recitation, and was addressed to George A. Holden. It cautioned Holden not to discuss his business with anyone on pain of his, Holden, losing his job. Mrs. Turner suggested to Dudley that he phone Holden and tell him they had found the wallet and ask for the $600 as a reward. He refused and said they should go to see him (thus, as argued by the Government, establishing him as an honorable man). She objected to going with him but he insisted and she accompanied him. Since Holden's address at a fancy club was on the letter they took the wallet to the address and there "introduced" themselves to Holden, who is appellant, Londos, travelling under an alias. They went up to Londo's room and there, after Dudley permitted Londos to identify the wallet and turned it over to him, Mrs. Turner asked Londos if it was not worth the $600 to him for them to return the wallet with the $20,000 race ticket. Londos replied that he was just a salaried man with a wealthy uncle who had kept his job for him with a horse raising company which had sent him down to bet on some races. This betting of his company was on the quiet, he said. The bets were placed in Acapulco at the "Turf Exchange." Londos told them he got his information an hour before the race as to which horse to bet on. He said the races were fixed so, of course, they would always win. After some discussion he said, "I guess I could give you $100 each." He held out the $100 bill to Mrs. Turner and then said: "Oh, I got another idea," and took it back before she reached for it. "See on this race today, on

this $20,000 they pay three to one . . . if I put on those six hundred dollars we get eighteen, then I will have my $600 and each of you will have $600."

Holden then told Dudley to go to the "Turf Exchange" and make the bet. Dudley went with a "membership card" in the Turf Exchange. Londos then left. A short while later they returned together and told Mrs. Turner they had won the $60,000 which had been credited to Londos's "company" and they had won the $1800, which they showed her in a pack of bills. Londos sat down as if to start dividing up the $1800, but then he had another idea. He told Dudley he would make a big bet for $100,000 by giving a company check; he couldn't do it himself because he would be known, so Dudley would have to place the bet; he told Dudley the check should also have O'Hara's signature, but they might let it get by without the signature; if they didn't, then Dudley should bet the $1800. Londos told Dudley and Mrs. Turner that since it was his money he would take 75% and let them split 25%. So Dudley left again and soon returned saying he had bet both the $100,000 and the $1800. There was a little criticism from Londos about his betting the $1800 as well. Dudley showed Mrs. Turner a bet ticket made out to A. B. Marshall (Dudley), "C. D." Turner (Mrs. Ethel Turner) and George A. Holden (Londos).

After lunch Londos went off and soon came back and announced "We won!" There was much excitement and celebration. Londos then gave Dudley his "membership card" and told him to go get the money. Dudley left and soon returned with a bag full of money (purportedly the $203,600 in cash). Packages of money were dumped out on the bed and "Mr. Holden (Londos sat down supposedly to figure out how much each one is going to get."

Suddenly Dudley said he had overheard a remark at the window that made him think he had better get back the improperly signed check and he asked them for it, whereupon they noticed the absence of O'Hara's signature. When they asked him about that he left. Thereupon, for the fourth time, before Mrs. Turner could feel a dollar of the rapidly multiplying hoard, Londos put the money back into the bag and told Dudley, "Go right back and give it back to them and tell them I will be right over there and straighten it up." Dudley disappeared with the money and then returned with the same race ticket. Thereupon Londos left to "straighten things out because O'Hara's name was not on the check." He soon returned with the sad news that they wouldn't pay off the bet because if the bettors had lost the race their check was not negotiable and couldn't have been cashed; therefore before they could get their "winnings" they would have to show that they had the cash to cover the $101,800 bet.

Thereupon Londos talked about his rich uncle and went out to phone him. Unable to reach him he said he would get a wire later. Then he got a telegram from his aunt who broke the sad news that the uncle was sick in the hospital but that she had $25,000 he could have. Then Dudley did some figuring and said to Mrs. Turner, "I could raise $42,000." Then, rising to the well prepared bait, Mrs. Turner said to Dudley "Well, I could raise $25,000." Londos then said: "There is already sixty-five and twenty-five . . . and I could wire my wife and I have got a little money she would send me $10,000." Mrs. Turner then asked if she couldn't show her bank books instead of getting the cash. Londos said "No, the bank books will not be any good." The jury could well have inferred that Londos' reason for putting incorrect

initials with her name on the betting ticket was to make it impossible for her to use bank books.

When it became clear that all of them would have to produce money to make the proof at the window, Dudley insisted that instead of the split of 75% to Londos, 12½% to him and 12½% to Mrs. Turner, they split the winnings one-third each. They further discussed how to get the money and Dudley arranged the transportation for Mrs. Turner to fly to San Diego and Los Angeles, and said he would fly to his home in Baltimore. Both Dudley and Londos told Mrs. Turner not to tell anyone she was getting the money. She went to San Diego and got $3,000, and to Los Angeles and got $19,500 by borrowing against her savings account and by selling some bonds. She talked with Londos twice on the phone while in California, the last time telling him she could only raise $22,500; whereupon he told her he would make arrangements to get the difference. He assured her that Dudley would be back on time. She flew back, arriving in Acapulco on December 24th, on which day she took out her money and put it in a paper bag they produced and into which the others also put paper wrapped bundles of their money. Londos said they would have to take it to the track to be counted and Dudley had the bag ready to go when Mrs. Turner said she wanted to go, thinking all three of them could show the money. Londos said only one could go and sent Dudley. When Dudley returned without the money he had a check made payable to the three names, saying all of them had to endorse. They all signed and just before Dudley went back to get the cash on the check Londos said he wanted to make still another bet with his part of the winnings. Dudley went on purportedly to get the cash for himself and Mrs. Turner and

place Londo's money on another bet, but when he returned he told Londos and Mrs. Turner that he had placed the whole $203,600 on a later race. Mrs. Turner protested and got hysterical. Londos said there was still time to stop the bet. He sent Dudley back to stop the bet and get the money. Dudley returned breathless and said he had stopped the bet, but in his rush he had knocked a woman down and had rushed away without getting either the money or the ticket or anything. Of course, he did not dare go back because "they" would be looking for him. Londos then went to collect the money (although originally he couldn't be seen in the transaction) and to pay off the injured woman. Londos left, and having stayed long enough for Mrs. Turner to get nervous, she and Dudley went out in search of him purportedly at the office of the Turf Exchange. When they got there Dudley left her in the taxi and went inside the building and stayed until she became nervous and impatient, whereupon she got out of the taxi, and Dudley "came right out." He told her Londos was talking to the manager and that he had suggested that they go to the hotel where he would join them in a few minutes.

Londos then came to the hotel and told Mrs. Turner and Dudley that he didn't have time to complete the deal because he learned that the "woman he [Dudley] knocked over that was the senator's wife and he can't buy her off." So, Londos said he had asked for a transfer to Houston. He thereupon produced the "check," (Government's Exhibit H) made payable to the same three payees at "Branch number 32, Houston, Texas." He said he had asked for the transfer to Houston because he had been transferred by his company to Houston, that he was "going to be in the Houston office" on Monday.

As to the critical issue of transporting the document in foreign commerce the following excerpt is reproduced from the record of the trial:

"A. Well, when Mr. Holden got the check and Mr. Marshall looked at it and I looked at it and he said, 'you don't have to worry a thing about it,' and he put it on the chiffonier like and like that and then he says, 'You don't have a thing to worry about; this is good as gold. They have to pay, you don't have to worry.' He says, 'If they didn't, this will be good in any courts; don't worry about it.' Because I sort of looked worried he says, 'You don't have to worry a thing about it.' Then we started to discuss who was going to handle this and Mr. Marshall said he wants to keep it; I says, 'Oh, no, I want to keep it. After all, what have I got to show? Nothing.' I said, 'I am going to keep it.'

So Mr. Marshall still insisted, so I raised my voice. I says, 'Oh, no, I wouldn't stand for it. I am going to keep it.'

Mr. Holden says, '*O.K. let her keep it.*' Then he says, '*Remember, take care of it and you be in Houston like I told you to.* If you are not, I am going to chase you all over.

And I says, 'You don't have to chase me, Mr. Holden. I give you my address. You have got my home address. I will be in Houston, just as I told you I will.'

Q. Was there any discussion about where you would be in Houston?

A. Yes, sir, he told me where to go. He says, 'You go to the Rice Hotel.' And he told Mr. Marshall to go to Dallas to the Baker Hotel. And then while me and him meet her and we discuss when we are going over there, we will call Mr. Marshall and we will come in and all three of us is going to United Turf Exchange.

Q. And where was that going to take place?

A. At Houston.

Q. At Houston.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any discussion about when you would leave?

A. Yes, sir. Mr. Marshall was leaving immediately because he was afraid of being chased for that woman that he knocked over." (Emphasis added.)

So, the parties separated on Christmas Eve with Mrs. Turner's having parted with her money and having in her possession for delivery to Houston, Texas, the "security," which had been produced by Londos and had been described by Dudley as "good as gold."

Arriving in Houston on the appointed day with the "security" and registering at the designated hotel, Mrs. Turner got a phone call from Londos saying he and Marshall would come for her at 11 o'clock the next day, the 28th. Instead he phoned her at 11 o'clock on the 28th and told her the bad news. He had been suspended from his company "and I can't do a thing about this order, this

credit for the Turf Exchange now. I will have to go back to New York and establish myself again through my uncle. And you go home and I will call you again in sixty days."

The fade-out followed quickly. Mrs. Turner testified:

> "I says, 'You mean to tell me what happened. You going your way to New York; you don't mean to tell me I lost my money?'
>
> He says, 'Now, listen; we are going to do things my way. You and Marshall messed up things enough until now. You do as I say to do. I am at the air port right now and I am leaving for New York.'
>
> And I started already about that time getting hysterical. I said, 'Mr. Holden, you don't mean to tell me I lost my money? Mr. Holden, you don't mean to tell me I lost my money?'
>
> I saw he was quiet for a minute and he said, 'Mr. O'Hara is coming right now and I can't talk to you any longer because Mr. O'Hara is coming toward me right now.' And he lightly hung up the phone. I could hear it just lightly go on."

Mrs. Turner was unable to locate any United Turf Exchange in Houston and failed to find its name in Acapulco when she went to the offices. She did not see *Dudley* again until the trial and saw Londos only in a police line-up for identification purposes after his arrest in Jacksonville, Florida. The appellants do not contend on this appeal that there is not sufficient evidence of the worthlessness of the "security."

The appellants' attack on their conviction is four-fold. There were seven assignments of error. Appellant treated 1, 3, and 4 together, asserting that whatever offense was committed was committed in Mexico and not within the jurisdiction of the United States. It is their theory that since the statute does not define "in foreign commerce," the Government must rely on the definition of foreign commerce contained in 18 U.S.C.A. §10, which states: "The term 'foreign commerce,' as used in this title, includes commerce with a foreign country." Appellants contend that commerce with a foreign country comprehends shipment or transportation *to* but not *from* such country. That the contrary is the true rule is implicit in our judgment in *Ramey and Linder v. United States* (5 Cir.), 228 F. 2d 774, reh. den. 230 F. 2d 171. The statute there construed is the same as is involved here. We held that foreign commerce comprehends transportation *from* the foreign country into the United States. To the effect that "commerce" means passing to and fro see *Whitaker v. United States* (9 Cir.), 5 F. 2d 546.

Under these three specifications appellants also contend that all elements of the offense, if any, were completed in Mexico. The Government answers by pointing to 18 U.S.C.A. §3237, which provides as follows:

> "Any offense involving the use of the mails, or transportation in interstate or foreign commerce, is a continuing offense and, except as otherwise expressly provided by an enactment of Congress, may be inquired of and prosecuted in any district from, through, or into which such commerce or mail matter moves."

It seems clear that upon the proof introduced on this trial there was evidence of the act of transportation of the security into the Southern District of Texas, and if the other elements were present, tying either or both of these appellants into the transportation prohibited by the statute, the district court had jurisdiction of the offense and the venue was properly laid there.

The next attack was specification 2. The indictment reads in part as follows:

"COUNT TWO

"That on or about the 24th day of December, 1954, within the Houston division of the Southern District of Texas, and within the jurisdiction of this Court one EUGENE FISHER LONDOS alias GEORGE A. HOLDEN and one ADRIAN LAWRENCE DUDLEY, alias HARRY MARSHALL, did with unlawful and fraudulent intent cause to be transported in foreign commerce from Acapulco, Mexico, to Houston, Texas, a falsely made, forged, and counterfeited security, to wit: Check number 4655 dated December 24, 1954, drawn on the United Turf Exchange payable at branch #32, Houston, Texas, to Messrs. George A. Holden, A. B. Marshall, and C. D. Turner in the amount of $203,600.00 and signed 'Mark Howard', and bearing the notation 'Customer's draft transferred Acapulco to Houston, Texas', the said defendants then and there well knowing the same to have been falsely made, forged, and counterfeited. (Violation Title 18, Section 2314, United States Code.)"

The appellants complain that the indictment did not allege that they *willfully* caused the falsely made, forged, or counterfeited security to be transported in foreign

commerce. The burden of appellants' argument is that under the so-called "Principals" section of the Code, 18 U.S.C.A. §2, it is provided: "Whoever *willfully* causes an act to be done which if directly performed by him or another would be an offense against the United States is punishable as a principal." (Emphasis added.) The facts set out in this indictment do not allege that Mrs. Turner's act of transportation was a crime, because it is not alleged that she "with unlawful or fraudulent intent" transported the security. She, of course, according to the indictment and to the proof, thought the security was good. That it was spurious gives rise to the unlawfulness and fraud. A simple allegation that appellants caused to be transported a "falsely made, forged, altered, or counterfeited" security in foreign commerce would not of course have been sufficient. Under general principles of the law of principals an aider and bettor who procured the unlawful act of another was guilty with him as a principal. *Nye and Nisson v. United States*, 336 U.S. 613. Here, however, the indictment does not charge that these appellants caused Mrs. Turner to do an unlawful act, because as we have said, it is not charged that she did an unlawful act. For any crime to be committed here it is necessary to prove that what the *appellants* did was unlawful even though their agent was without knowledge of the part she was playing in the drama. The situation here may be likened to a highly fictionalized example. Suppose A wanting to murder B procures C to administer to B what C thinks to be medicine, but is known to A to be a deadly poison. No crime is committed by C, but A is undoubtedly guilty of murder. In an indictment for such a crime it would have to be alleged that A had the criminal intent to kill B. Here, too, it is necessary for

the indictment to allege that appellants had the criminal intent to have the false security transported. This is not because the statute on principals requires proof of willfulness, but because of the requirement that to constitute a crime the false security must be transported with unlawful or fraudulent intent. This requirement was satisfied by the allegations that appellants caused the transportation unlawfully and with fraudulent intent. The indictment is adequate without reference to the section on Principals. Even if it were necessary for the Government to allege its case within the terms of 8 U.S.C.A. §2(b) the allegation that appellants unlawfully and fraudulently caused the transportation is a sufficient allegation that they *willfully* caused it. *Rumley v. United States* (2 Cir.), 293 Fed. 532, cert. denied, 263 U.S. 713; *Hagner v. United States*, 285 U.S. 427.

The appellants next contend by specifications number 5 and 6 that as to each of them separately there was insufficient evidence to support a verdict that either of them caused Mrs. Turner to transport the security to Houston.

We think a perusal of the abbreviated statement of facts quickly discloses the fallacy of this contention. Both men participated intermittently in every single step of the proceedings from the pretended placing of the $600 bet for her benefit, the handling of the money, the running back and forth between the hotel room and the Turf Exchange, the production of the first check and its endorsement, the placing of the final bet without her consent, to the final farce of taking the money back and coming back empty-handed and finally producing the

spurious security that she was told was "good as gold" but had to be presented in Houston. The emphasis on her words in insisting that she take it instead of Marshall (Dudley) keeping it could be, and doubtless was found by the jury to be, a clever attempt to make her act in transporting the security her own act and not one caused by them. While we agree that it was done of her own volition at that stage of the sorry game it could also be found by the jury that her action in this respect was *caused* by them. The evidence was ample to support the verdict on the facts as to each appellant.

Finally, appellants object that the acquittal on the conspiracy count was inconsistent with the verdict of guilty on the substantive count and that to permit the substantive count to stand would amount to subjecting appellants to double jeopardy. This contention has been fully answered in our recent case of *Ehrlich v. United States of America* (5 Cir.), . . . F. 2d . . . (decided November 14, 1956)[2] and *Pereira v. United States*, 220 U.S.

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[2] In the Ehrlich case we said:

"Of the remaining assignments, that the acquittal on the conspiracy counts bars a conviction of the substantive count, it is sufficient to say that the rule is universal and without exception that consistency in a jury verdict is not required.

When an indictment contains multiple counts, a jury verdict of guilty on some and not guilty on others is not an inconsistency requiring an acquittal on all. Dunn v. United States, 284 U.S. 390; Freeman v. United States, 96 F(2) 13; Mogoll v. United States, 158 F(2) 792. Neither is a conspiracy count the same as, nor may it be merged with, a substantive count dealing with the same matters. Pinkerton v. United States, 328 U.S. 640. Besides, there is no inconsistency in fact in a verdict finding that the veterans, the alleged coconspirators, were not such and one finding the defendant guilty of the substantive offense."

338. Moreover, here the proof required on the substantive count was different from that on the conspiracy count. The essential element of such different proof was that under the conspiracy count an agreement must be shown. The jury may well have believed that one of the defendants concocted the scheme of getting up the transfer of funds and that the other fell in with the idea when it became apparent that Mrs. Turner was becoming hysterical and then they each caused her to do the act without any prior agreement.

We think the verdict can be supported by the evidence and that there were no errors of law requiring a reversal.

The judgment is

AFFIRMED.

(Seal)
A True Copy:
Teste:

EDWARD W. WADSWORTH, Clerk
By Gilbert J. Gauncheau, Deputy
Clerk of the United States Court of
Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

APPENDIX C

JUDGMENT

Extract from the Minutes of January 9, 1957.

No. 16045

EUGENE FISHER LONDOS and ADRIAN LAWRENCE DUDLEY,

versus

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

This cause came on to be heard on the transcript of the record from the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, and was argued by counsel;

On consideration whereof, It is now here ordered and adjudged by this Court that the judgment of the said District Court in this cause be, and the same is hereby, affirmed.

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Stanley D. Baskin, the attorney for Petitioner, Adrian Lawrence Dudley, and a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, hereby certify that on the 19th day of March, 1957, I served copies of the foregoing Petition for Certiorari on the United States by mailing a copy thereof in a duly addressed envelope to Hon. Malcolm R. Wilkey, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Texas, Second Floor, Post Office Building, Houston, Texas, and by mailing a copy to the Solicitor General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., with air mail postage prepaid.

STANLEY D. BASKIN
Attorney for Petitioner
P. O. Box 928
Pasadena, Texas

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No._____

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

October Term, 1956

EUGENE FISHER LONDOS, *Petitioner*

VERSUS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Respondent*

Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit

Petitioner prays that a Writ of Certiorari issue to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit entered January 9, 1957. A Motion for Rehearing duly filed was overruled on February 20, 1957.

Opinion Below

The majority opinion of the Court of Appeals is reported in 240 F. 2d 1, and is found in the Appendix B attached hereto.

Jurisdiction

The judgment of the Court of Appeals was entered January 9, 1957. An order of the Court of Appeals denying a Petition for Rehearing was entered February 20,

1957. The jurisdiction of this Court invoked under 28 *U.S.C.A.* Section 1254(1), and Rule 22(2) *Revised Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States.*

Questions Presented

URGED AS REASON FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

1. Whether the indictment, which alleged only that defendant "with unlawful and fraudulent intent caused to be transported in foreign commerce . . . a counterfeit security . . ." and failing to allege that defendant willfully caused to be transported in foreign commerce . . . a counterfeit security . . . stated a criminal offense against the United States in violation of Title 18 *U.S.C.A.* Section 2314, and Title 18 *U.S.C.A* Section 2.

2. Whether the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Houston Division, had jurisdiction of the alleged offense, and to try and sentence Eugene Fisher Londos whose acts were committed in the Nation of Mexico, except telephone calls made after December 27, 1954.

Statutes Involved

The statutory provisions involved are Title 18 *U.S.C.A.* Sections 2 and 2314. They are printed in Appendix A.

Statement

Petitioner Londos, and Adrian Lawrence Dudley, were indicted upon two counts, namely one for conspiracy be-

tween December 4, 1954, and December 29, 1954, to cause Ethel Turner to transport in foreign commerce from Acapulco, Mexico, to Houston, Texas, a falsely made, forged and counterfeited security (Tr. 2-7) in violation of Title 18 *U.S.C.A.* Sec. 371; and in Count Two of the substantive offense of causing Ethel Turner to transport on or about December 24, 1954, in foreign commerce from Acapulco, Mexico, to Houston, Texas, a falsely made, forged and counterfeited security, to-wit, a check drawn on the United Turf Exchange, payable at Houston, Texas, to Messrs. George A. Holden, A. B. Marshall and C. D. Turner, in the amount of $203,600, and signed Mark Howard, in violation of Title 18 *U.S.C.A.* 2314 (Tr. 2-8).

Ethel Turner, a resident of Los Angeles, California, went on a vacation trip to the Republic of Mexico beginning October 31, 1954, and arriving in Acapulco, Mexico, December 5, 1954, (Tr. 23). She met Dudley and began associating with him and they moved into a ten room hotel (Tr. 23-27, 30-33). Mrs. Turner was introduced to Londos by Dudley after the latter found the wallet containing $600 belonging to Londos (Tr. 33-36, 162-164, 166-167). Thereafter, Turner, Dudley and Petitioner engaged in a series of horse race bets (Tr. 44-55, 81-83). Mrs. Turner returned to California where she allegedly obtained a large sum of money from five different banks and the cashing of United States Savings Bonds and returned to Acapulco, Mexico, with the money which she gave to Petitioner, who bet it on a horse race (Tr. 66-67, 83-85, 150-151). As a result of the horse race, the parties won $203,600. Dudley received a check for the same which Turner, Dudley and Petitioner endorsed (Tr. 83-84). Later Londos produced

another check, Government Exhibit H, which was alleged to be transported in foreign commerce, and placed it on a chiffonier. Mrs. Turner got the check. Dudley wanted to keep it, but Mrs. Turner would not stand for it, and retained possession of the check (Tr. 90-93, 178-179). She kept the check and allegedly brought it to Houston, Texas, arriving on December 27, 1954, (Tr. 94-98). Petitioner and Dudley were acquitted on Count One of the conspiracy count, and convicted on Count Two, and each sentenced to serve eight years in a penitentiary and to pay a $5,000 fine. The United States Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, affirmed the conviction January 9, 1957, and denied a petition for rehearing February 20, 1957.

Reasons for Granting the Writ

I.

1. The decision of the United States Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, in holding "willfully caused" is not a necessary element of the offense alleged in the indictment, is in conflict with its own decision of in *Pereira v. United States* (USCA-5), 202 F. 2d 830. This case also involved construction of Title 18 U.S.C.A. 2314. The court in the *Pereira* case stated "it follows that Section 2(b) is not restricted to the subject of parties responsible for crime, but that, in the present instance and many others, it enters into the very definition of the crime itself".

2. The decision is also contrary to the court's concept of "willfully" as expressed in its decision in *Wardlaw v. United States,* (USCA-5), 203 F. 2d 884, which reversed and remanded a conviction upon an erroneous charge in a

case involving the construction of Title 26, *U.S.C.A.* 145(b) which provides in part "who wilfully fails to collect, account for and pay over any tax . . ." The court held that "wilfully" as used in the statute means more than intentionally or voluntary, and includes even motive and bad purpose. In a similar case, *Haigler v. United States* (USCA-10), 172 F. 2d 986, the court stated wilfullness was an essential element to constitute a violation of Title 26 U.S.C.A. 145(b).

3. The lower court has refused to give effect to the amendment by Congress of the law of principals, Title 18 U.S.C.A. Section 2(b) by Amendment dated October 31, 1951, in restricting criminal liability on the part of persons charged and prosecuted as principals by including the word "willfully" before the word caused. The amendment was for the expressed purpose of making the criminal statutes definite and certain. Legislative History, Senate Report No. 1020, October 16, 1951, Section 17B of Bill United States Code Amendment Certain Title, Chapter 655, Public Law 248. Volume 2, U. S. Code Congressional and Administrative Service, Page 2583. Title 18, U.S.C.A. 2314, and many other criminal statutes of the United States, do not contain the clause "causes or procures" in defining the offense stated in the various statutes. The inclusion of willfully causes in Title 18 U.S.C.A. 2(b) completes the definition of the offenses of causing acts to be committed in violation of such statutes. Reviser's notes Title 18 U.S.C.A. Section 2, and Section 2314.

4. The amendment of October 31, 1951, of Title 18 U.S.C.A. Section 2, to include the word "willfully" before the word caused, was to have Title 18 U.S.C.A. Section 2314 and the numerous other federal criminal statutes which do not contain the clauses causes or procures, and

which do not contain the word willfully to conform to the other federal statutes and the construction given such statutes which do contain the word willfully, such as Title 18 U.S.C.A. Section 145(b), and in which persons are charged and prosecuted as being principals for causing acts to be done which, if committed by them directly, would constitute an offense.

5. The question presented is of great importance for it involves the determination of whether "willfully" as defined in Title 18 U.S.C.A. Section 2 is an essential element of an indictment simply alleging a fraudulent security to be transported in foreign commerce. The Statute 18 U.S.C.A. Section 2314 does not itself define such offense as causing to be transported in foreign commerce a fraudulent security, and resort must be made to Title 18 U.S.C.A. Section 2(b) defining a principal, to complete the definition of the offense, as well as to learn the proof that will be required to prove the offense. This is especially true since the government in instant case relies upon a charge in the indictment of causing to be transported as well as its proof of only tending to show petitioner caused said security to be so transported, and not alleging or attempting to prove that petitioner committed the offense directly. The determination of the question by this Honorable Court is vital not only to this law Title 18 U.S.C.A. 2314, but to virtually all other federal offenses, none of which, and contrary to the former law, include in their respective definition the words causing or procuring. In all such federal statutes where the prosecution relies upon the charge and proof of causing the offense to be committed, resort must be made to Title 18 U.S.C.A. Section 2 for a complete definition of the offense. Thus all essential ingredients of a crime must be alleged to complete a lawful charge against petitioner

United States v. Regis Gary Tornabene, (USCA-3), 222 F. 2d 875. *United States v. Debrow,* 346 U.S. 374, 376, 74 S. Ct. 113, 98 L. Ed. 92.

II.

Title 18 USCA Section 2314 confers no jurisdiction on the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, to prosecute Eugene Fisher Londos. He committed no act of the alleged offense within the State of Texas, or the United States of America, except a telephone call after December 27, 1954. This provision of our criminal law was not intended to protect or assist the Nation of Mexico, or any other nation in its enforcement of its own laws. It was however, intended to protect the states of the United States against offenses committed within their respective boundaries. The holding by the lower court that Title 18 USCA Section 2314 applied to Eugene Fisher Londos in instant case is contrary to the court's attitude and statement of the purpose of Title 18 USCA Section 2314 as expressed in *Johnson v. United States* (USCA-5) 207 F. 2d 314, 319, wherein the lower court stated "by enacting the statute which appellant stands convicted of violating, congress intended to prohibit the channels of interstate and foreign commerce from being employed to evade and escape state detection and prosecution of certain criminal offenses committed within its boundaries."

Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons this petition for Writ of Certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

STANLEY D. BASKIN,
P. O. Box 928
Pasadena, Texas
Counsel for Petitioner

Date: March 19, 1957.

APPENDIX A

Title 18 USCA Section 2

(a) Whoever commits an offense against the United States or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces or procures its commission, is punishable as a principal.

(b) Whoever willfully causes an act to be done which if directly performed by him or another would be an offense against the United States, is punishable as a principal.

Title 18 USCA Section 2314

Whoever transports in interstate or foreign commerce any goods, wares, merchandise, securities or money, of the value of $5,000 or more, knowing the same to have been stolen, converted or taken by fraud; or

Whoever, with unlawful or fraudulent intent, transports in interstate or foreign commerce any falsely made, forged, altered, or counterfeited securities, knowing the same to have been falsely made, forged, altered, or counterfeited; or

Whoever, with unlawful or fraudulent intent, transports in interstate or foreign commerce, any tool, implement, or thing used or fitted to be used in falsely making, forging, altering, or counterfeiting any security, or any part thereof—

Shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years or both.

APPENDIX B

IN THE

United States Court of Appeals

FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

No. 16045

EUGENE FISHER LONDOS and ADRIAN LAWRENCE DUDLEY,
Appellants,

VERSUS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Appellee

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas

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(January 9, 1957)

Before RIVES, TUTTLE and CAMERON, Circuit Judges.

TUTTLE, Circuit Judge: This is an appeal from a conviction of the appellants of the offense of causing, with unlawful and fraudulent intent, to be transported in

foreign commerce from Acapulco, Mexico, to Houston, Texas, falsely made, forged and counterfeited security in violation of 18 U.S.C.A. §2314.[1] Appellants were also indicted for a conspiracy to commit the offense. They were acquitted of this charge.

The falsely made security was made in Acapulco, Mexico, and was brought by the complaining witness, a Mrs. Ethel Turner, to Houston, Texas. The theory of the Government was that the two appellants caused her to bring it to Houston as a part of a horse race swindle in which Mrs. Turner turned over $22,500 cash to them, which they then purported to mingle with their own funds in Mexico which they held out to her were to be "transferred" to Houston for collection. The transfer was by means of sending the security to Houston.

Credible evidence before the jury painted this picture: Mrs. Turner, a resident of California, went to Acapulco alone for a vacation. She was not living with her husband, although there had been no divorce. The day after her arrival she met Dudley, who introduced himself to her and was thereafter known to her as Harry Marshall. He became her constant daytime companion for several days, and they exchanged their life stories. On December 17th,

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[1] "Transportation of stolen goods, securities, monies or articles used in counterfeiting.

Whoever, with unlawful or fraudulent intent, transports in interstate or foreign commerce any falsely made, forged, altered, or counterfeited securities, knowing the same to have been falsely made, forged, altered, or counterfeited;

Shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both."

18 U.S.C.A. §2314.

while having breakfast together, Dudley said he found a wallet under the table. He examined its contents and showed her $600 in $100 bills and a $20,000 race ticket for the afternoon of the 17th. He also showed her a letter in the wallet which he read to her. It purported to be from one O'Hara, a shadowy figure throughout the recitation, and was addressed to George A. Holden. It cautioned Holden not to discuss his business with anyone on pain of his, Holden, losing his job. Mrs. Turner suggested to Dudley that he phone Holden and tell him they had found the wallet and ask for the $600 as a reward. He refused and said they should go to see him (thus, as argued by the Government, establishing him as an honorable man). She objected to going with him but he insisted and she accompanied him. Since Holden's address at a fancy club was on the letter they took the wallet to the address and there "introduced" themselves to Holden, who is appellant, Londos, travelling under an alias. They went up to Londo's room and there, after Dudley permitted Londos to identify the wallet and turned it over to him, Mrs. Turner asked Londos if it was not worth the $600 to him for them to return the wallet with the $20,000 race ticket. Londos replied that he was just a salaried man with a wealthy uncle who had kept his job for him with a horse raising company which had sent him down to bet on some races. This betting of his company was on the quiet, he said. The bets were placed in Acapulco at the "Turf Exchange." Londos told them he got his information an hour before the race as to which horse to bet on. He said the races were fixed so, of course, they would always win. After some discussion he said, "I guess I could give you $100 each." He held out the $100 bill to Mrs. Turner and then said: "Oh, I got another idea," and took it back before she reached for it. "See on this race today, on

this $20,000 they pay three to one . . . if I put on those six hundred dollars we get eighteen, then I will have my $600 and each of you will have $600."

Holden then told Dudley to go to the "Turf Exchange" and make the bet. Dudley went with a "membership card" in the Turf Exchange. Londos then left. A short while later they returned together and told Mrs. Turner they had won the $60,000 which had been credited to Londos's "company" and they had won the $1800, which they showed her in a pack of bills. Londos sat down as if to start dividing up the $1800, but then he had another idea. He told Dudley he would make a big bet for $100,000 by giving a company check; he couldn't do it himself because he would be known, so Dudley would have to place the bet; he told Dudley the check should also have O'Hara's signature, but they might let it get by without the signature; if they didn't, then Dudley should bet the $1800. Londos told Dudley and Mrs. Turner that since it was his money he would take 75% and let them split 25%. So Dudley left again and soon returned saying he had bet both the $100,000 and the $1800. There was a little criticism from Londos about his betting the $1800 as well. Dudley showed Mrs. Turner a bet ticket made out to A. B. Marshall (Dudley), "C. D." Turner (Mrs. Ethel Turner) and George A. Holden (Londos).

After lunch Londos went off and soon came back and announced "We won!" There was much excitement and celebration. Londos then gave Dudley his "membership card" and told him to go get the money. Dudley left and soon returned with a bag full of money (purportedly the $203,600 in cash). Packages of money were dumped out on the bed and "Mr. Holden (Londos sat down supposedly to figure out how much each one is going to get."

Suddenly Dudley said he had overheard a remark at the window that made him think he had better get back the improperly signed check and he asked them for it, whereupon they noticed the absence of O'Hara's signature. When they asked him about that he left. Thereupon, for the fourth time, before Mrs. Turner could feel a dollar of the rapidly multiplying hoard, Londos put the money back into the bag and told Dudley, "Go right back and give it back to them and tell them I will be right over there and straighten it up." Dudley disappeared with the money and then returned with the same race ticket. Thereupon Londos left to "straighten things out because O'Hara's name was not on the check." He soon returned with the sad news that they wouldn't pay off the bet because if the bettors had lost the race their check was not negotiable and couldn't have been cashed; therefore before they could get their "winnings" they would have to show that they had the cash to cover the $101,800 bet.

Thereupon Londos talked about his rich uncle and went out to phone him. Unable to reach him he said he would get a wire later. Then he got a telegram from his aunt who broke the sad news that the uncle was sick in the hospital but that she had $25,000 he could have. Then Dudley did some figuring and said to Mrs. Turner, "I could raise $42,000." Then, rising to the well prepared bait, Mrs. Turner said to Dudley "Well, I could raise $25,000." Londos then said: "There is already sixty-five and twenty-five . . . and I could wire my wife and I have got a little money she would send me $10,000." Mrs. Turner then asked if she couldn't show her bank books instead of getting the cash. Londos said "No, the bank books will not be any good." The jury could well have inferred that Londos' reason for putting incorrect

initials with her name on the betting ticket was to make it impossible for her to use bank books.

When it became clear that all of them would have to produce money to make the proof at the window, Dudley insisted that instead of the split of 75% to Londos, 12½% to him and 12½% to Mrs. Turner, they split the winnings one-third each. They further discussed how to get the money and Dudley arranged the transportation for Mrs. Turner to fly to San Diego and Los Angeles, and said he would fly to his home in Baltimore. Both Dudley and Londos told Mrs. Turner not to tell anyone she was getting the money. She went to San Diego and got $3,000, and to Los Angeles and got $19,500 by borrowing against her savings account and by selling some bonds. She talked with Londos twice on the phone while in California, the last time telling him she could only raise $22,500; whereupon he told her he would make arrangements to get the difference. He assured her that Dudley would be back on time. She flew back, arriving in Acapulco on December 24th, on which day she took out her money and put it in a paper bag they produced and into which the others also put paper wrapped bundles of their money. Londos said they would have to take it to the track to be counted and Dudley had the bag ready to go when Mrs. Turner said she wanted to go, thinking all three of them could show the money. Londos said only one could go and sent Dudley. When Dudley returned without the money he had a check made payable to the three names, saying all of them had to endorse. They all signed and just before Dudley went back to get the cash on the check Londos said he wanted to make still another bet with his part of the winnings. Dudley went on purportedly to get the cash for himself and Mrs. Turner and

place Londo's money on another bet, but when he returned he told Londos and Mrs. Turner that he had placed the whole $203,600 on a later race. Mrs. Turner protested and got hysterical. Londos said there was still time to stop the bet. He sent Dudley back to stop the bet and get the money. Dudley returned breathless and said he had stopped the bet, but in his rush he had knocked a woman down and had rushed away without getting either the money or the ticket or anything. Of course, he did not dare go back because "they" would be looking for him. Londos then went to collect the money (although originally he couldn't be seen in the transaction) and to pay off the injured woman. Londos left, and having stayed long enough for Mrs. Turner to get nervous, she and Dudley went out in search of him purportedly at the office of the Turf Exchange. When they got there Dudley left her in the taxi and went inside the building and stayed until she became nervous and impatient, whereupon she got out of the taxi, and Dudley "came right out." He told her Londos was talking to the manager and that he had suggested that they go to the hotel where he would join them in a few minutes.

Londos then came to the hotel and told Mrs. Turner and Dudley that he didn't have time to complete the deal because he learned that the "woman he [Dudley] knocked over that was the senator's wife and he can't buy her off." So, Londos said he had asked for a transfer to Houston. He thereupon produced the "check," (Government's Exhibit H) made payable to the same three payees at "Branch number 32, Houston, Texas." He said he had asked for the transfer to Houston because he had been transferred by his company to Houston, that he was "going to be in the Houston office" on Monday.

As to the critical issue of transporting the document in foreign commerce the following excerpt is reproduced from the record of the trial:

"A. Well, when Mr. Holden got the check and Mr. Marshall looked at it and I looked at it and he said, 'you don't have to worry a thing about it,' and he put it on the chiffonier like and like that and then he says, 'You don't have a thing to worry about; this is good as gold. They have to pay, you don't have to worry.' He says, 'If they didn't, this will be good in any courts; don't worry about it.' Because I sort of looked worried he says, 'You don't have to worry a thing about it.' Then we started to discuss who was going to handle this and Mr. Marshall said he wants to keep it; I says, 'Oh, no, I want to keep it. After all, what have I got to show? Nothing.' I said, 'I am going to keep it.'

So Mr. Marshall still insisted, so I raised my voice. I says, 'Oh, no, I wouldn't stand for it. I am going to keep it.'

Mr. Holden says, *'O.K. let her keep it.'* Then he says, *'Remember, take care of it and you be in Houston like I told you to.* If you are not, I am going to chase you all over.

And I says, 'You don't have to chase me, Mr. Holden. I give you my address. You have got my home address. I will be in Houston, just as I told you I will.'

Q. Was there any discussion about where you would be in Houston?

A. Yes, sir, he told me where to go. He says, 'You go to the Rice Hotel.' And he told Mr. Marshall to go to Dallas to the Baker Hotel. And then while me and him meet her and we discuss when we are going over there, we will call Mr. Marshall and we will come in and all three of us is going to United Turf Exchange.

Q. And where was that going to take place?

A. At Houston.

Q. At Houston.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any discussion about when you would leave?

A. Yes, sir. Mr. Marshall was leaving immediately because he was afraid of being chased for that woman that he knocked over." (Emphasis added.)

So, the parties separated on Christmas Eve with Mrs. Turner's having parted with her money and having in her possession for delivery to Houston, Texas, the "security," which had been produced by Londos and had been described by Dudley as "good as gold."

Arriving in Houston on the appointed day with the "security" and registering at the designated hotel, Mrs. Turner got a phone call from Londos saying he and Marshall would come for her at 11 o'clock the next day, the 28th. Instead he phoned her at 11 o'clock on the 28th and told her the bad news. He had been suspended from his company "and I can't do a thing about this order, this

credit for the Turf Exchange now. I will have to go back to New York and establish myself again through my uncle. And you go home and I will call you again in sixty days."

The fade-out followed quickly. Mrs. Turner testified:

> "I says, 'You mean to tell me what happened. You going your way to New York; you don't mean to tell me I lost my money?'
>
> He says, 'Now, listen; we are going to do things my way. You and Marshall messed up things enough until now. You do as I say to do. I am at the air port right now and I am leaving for New York.'
>
> And I started already about that time getting hysterical. I said, 'Mr. Holden, you don't mean to tell me I lost my money? Mr. Holden, you don't mean to tell me I lost my money?'
>
> I saw he was quiet for a minute and he said, 'Mr. O'Hara is coming right now and I can't talk to you any longer because Mr. O'Hara is coming toward me right now.' And he lightly hung up the phone. I could hear it just lightly go on."

Mrs. Turner was unable to locate any United Turf Exchange in Houston and failed to find its name in Acapulco when she went to the offices. She did not see *Dudley* again until the trial and saw Londos only in a police line-up for identification purposes after his arrest in Jacksonville, Florida. The appellants do not contend on this appeal that there is not sufficient evidence of the worthlessness of the "security."

The appellants' attack on their conviction is four-fold. There were seven assignments of error. Appellant treated 1, 3, and 4 together, asserting that whatever offense was committed was committed in Mexico and not within the jurisdiction of the United States. It is their theory that since the statute does not define "in foreign commerce," the Government must rely on the definition of foreign commerce contained in 18 U.S.C.A. §10, which states: "The term 'foreign commerce,' as used in this title, includes commerce with a foreign country." Appellants contend that commerce with a foreign country comprehends shipment or transportation *to* but not *from* such country. That the contrary is the true rule is implicit in our judgment in *Ramey and Linder v. United States* (5 Cir.), 228 F. 2d 774, reh. den. 230 F. 2d 171. The statute there construed is the same as is involved here. We held that foreign commerce comprehends transportation *from* the foreign country into the United States. To the effect that "commerce" means passing to and fro see *Whitaker v. United States* (9 Cir.), 5 F. 2d 546.

Under these three specifications appellants also contend that all elements of the offense, if any, were completed in Mexico. The Government answers by pointing to 18 U.S.C.A. §3237, which provides as follows:

> "Any offense involving the use of the mails, or transportation in interstate or foreign commerce, is a continuing offense and, except as otherwise expressly provided by an enactment of Congress, may be inquired of and prosecuted in any district from, through, or into which such commerce or mail matter moves."

It seems clear that upon the proof introduced on this trial there was evidence of the act of transportation of the security into the Southern District of Texas, and if the other elements were present, tying either or both of these appellants into the transportation prohibited by the statute, the district court had jurisdiction of the offense and the venue was properly laid there.

The next attack was specification 2. The indictment reads in part as follows:

"COUNT TWO

> "That on or about the 24th day of December, 1954, within the Houston division of the Southern District of Texas, and within the jurisdiction of this Court one EUGENE FISHER LONDOS alias GEORGE A. HOLDEN and one ADRIAN LAWRENCE DUDLEY, alias HARRY MARSHALL, did with unlawful and fraudulent intent cause to be transported in foreign commerce from Acapulco, Mexico, to Houston, Texas, a falsely made, forged, and counterfeited security, to wit: Check number 4655 dated December 24, 1954, drawn on the United Turf Exchange payable at branch #32, Houston, Texas, to Messrs George A. Holden, A. B. Marshall, and C. D. Turner in the amount of $203,600.00 and signed 'Mark Howard', and bearing the notation 'Customer's draft transferred Acapulco to Houston, Texas', the said defendants then and there well knowing the same to have been falsely made, forged, and counterfeited. (Violation Title 18, Section 2314, United States Code.)"

The appellants complain that the indictment did not allege that they *willfully* caused the falsely made, forged, or counterfeited security to be transported in foreign

commerce. The burden of appellants' argument is that under the so-called "Principals" section of the Code, 18 U.S.C.A. §2, it is provided: "Whoever *willfully* causes an act to be done which if directly performed by him or another would be an offense against the United States is punishable as a principal." (Emphasis added.) The facts set out in this indictment do not allege that Mrs. Turner's act of transportation was a crime, because it is not alleged that she "with unlawful or fraudulent intent" transported the security. She, of course, according to the indictment and to the proof, thought the security was good. That it was spurious gives rise to the unlawfulness and fraud. A simple allegation that appellants caused to be transported a "falsely made, forged, altered, or counterfeited" security in foreign commerce would not of course have been sufficient. Under general principles of the law of principals an aider and bettor who procured the unlawful act of another was guilty with him as a principal. *Nye and Nisson v. United States,* 336 U.S. 613. Here, however, the indictment does not charge that these appellants caused Mrs. Turner to do an unlawful act, because as we have said, it is not charged that she did an unlawful act. For any crime to be committed here it is necessary to prove that what the *appellants* did was unlawful even though their agent was without knowledge of the part she was playing in the drama. The situation here may be likened to a highly fictionalized example. Suppose A wanting to murder B procures C to administer to B what C thinks to be medicine, but is known to A to be a deadly poison. No crime is committed by C, but A is undoubtedly guilty of murder. In an indictment for such a crime it would have to be alleged that A had the criminal intent to kill B. Here, too, it is necessary for

the indictment to allege that appellants had the criminal intent to have the false security transported. This is not because the statute on principals requires proof of willfulness, but because of the requirement that to constitute a crime the false security must be transported with unlawful or fraudulent intent. This requirement was satisfied by the allegations that appellants caused the transportation unlawfully and with fraudulent intent. The indictment is adequate without reference to the section on Principals. Even if it were necessary for the Government to allege its case within the terms of 8 U.S.C.A. §2(b) the allegation that appellants unlawfully and fraudulently caused the transportation is a sufficient allegation that they *willfully* caused it. *Rumley v. United States* (2 Cir.), 293 Fed. 532, cert. denied, 263 U.S. 713; *Hagner v. United States*, 285 U.S. 427.

The appellants next contend by specifications number 5 and 6 that as to each of them separately there was insufficient evidence to support a verdict that either of them caused Mrs. Turner to transport the security to Houston.

We think a perusal of the abbreviated statement of facts quickly discloses the fallacy of this contention. Both men participated intermittently in every single step of the proceedings from the pretended placing of the $600 bet for her benefit, the handling of the money, the running back and forth between the hotel room and the Turf Exchange, the production of the first check and its endorsement, the placing of the final bet without her consent, to the final farce of taking the money back and coming back empty-handed and finally producing the

spurious security that she was told was "good as gold" but had to be presented in Houston. The emphasis on her words in insisting that she take it instead of Marshall (Dudley) keeping it could be, and doubtless was found by the jury to be, a clever attempt to make her act in transporting the security her own act and not one caused by them. While we agree that it was done of her own volition at that stage of the sorry game it could also be found by the jury that her action in this respect was *caused* by them. The evidence was ample to support the verdict on the facts as to each appellant.

Finally, appellants object that the acquittal on the conspiracy count was inconsistent with the verdict of guilty on the substantive count and that to permit the substantive count to stand would amount to subjecting appellants to double jeopardy. This contention has been fully answered in our recent case of *Ehrlich v. United States of America* (5 Cir.), . . . F. 2d . . . (decided November 14, 1956)[2] and *Pereira v. United States*, 220 U.S.

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[2] In the Ehrlich case we said:

"Of the remaining assignments, that the acquittal on the conspiracy counts bars a conviction of the substantive count, it is sufficient to say that the rule is universal and without exception that consistency in a jury verdict is not required.

When an indictment contains multiple counts, a jury verdict of guilty on some and not guilty on others is not an inconsistency requiring an acquittal on all. Dunn v. United States, 284 U.S. 390; Freeman v. United States, 96 F(2) 13; Mogoll v. United States, 158 F(2) 792. Neither is a conspiracy count the same as, nor may it be merged with, a substantive count dealing with the same matters. Pinkerton v. United States, 328 U.S. 640. Besides, there is no inconsistency in fact in a verdict finding that the veterans, the alleged coconspirators, were not such and one finding the defendant guilty of the substantive offense."

338. Moreover, here the proof required on the substantive count was different from that on the conspiracy count. The essential element of such different proof was that under the conspiracy count an agreement must be shown. The jury may well have believed that one of the defendants concocted the scheme of getting up the transfer of funds and that the other fell in with the idea when it became apparent that Mrs. Turner was becoming hysterical and then they each caused her to do the act without any prior agreement.

We think the verdict can be supported by the evidence and that there were no errors of law requiring a reversal.

The judgment is

AFFIRMED.

(Seal)
A True Copy:
Teste:

EDWARD W. WADSWORTH, Clerk
By Gilbert J. Gauncheau, Deputy
Clerk of the United States Court of
Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

APPENDIX C

JUDGMENT

Extract from the Minutes of January 9, 1957.

No. 16045

EUGENE FISHER LONDOS and ADRIAN LAWRENCE DUDLEY,

versus

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

This cause came on to be heard on the transcript of the record from the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, and was argued by counsel;

On consideration whereof, It is now here ordered and adjudged by this Court that the judgment of the said District Court in this cause be, and the same is hereby, affirmed.

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Stanley D. Baskin, the attorney for Petitioner, Adrian Lawrence Dudley, and a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, hereby certify that on the 19th day of March, 1957, I served copies of the foregoing Petition for Certiorari on the United States by mailing a copy thereof in a duly addressed envelope to Hon. Malcolm R. Wilkey, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Texas, Second Floor, Post Office Building, Houston, Texas, and by mailing a copy to the Solicitor General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., with air mail postage prepaid.

STANLEY D. BASKIN
Attorney for Petitioner
P. O. Box 928
Pasadena, Texas

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In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1956

No. 847

ADRIAN LAWRENCE DUDLEY PETITIONER

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 851

EUGENE FISHER LONDOS, PETITIONER

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ON PETITIONS FOR WRITS OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

BRIEF FOR THE UNITED STATES IN OPPOSITION

OPINION BELOW

The opinion of the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit (Pet. 10–25)[1] is not yet reported.

[1] Petitioner Londos (No. 851, this Term) and petitioner Dudley (No. 847, this Term) each filed separate petitions in this case. However, the petitions are identical except for the fact that petitioner Dudley challenged the sufficiency of the evidence to convict him and petitioner Londos did not. For the sake of clarity, the Government will make page references only to the Dudley petition (No. 847).

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the Court of Appeals was entered on January 9, 1957 (Pet. 26). A petition for rehearing was denied on February 20, 1957. The petition for a writ of certiorari in No. 847 was filed on March 20, and in No. 851 on March 22, 1957. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. 1254(1).

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether an indictment which charged that petitioners caused the transportation of a fraudulent security in foreign commerce "with unlawful and fraudulent intent" is insufficient because the word "willfully" does not precede the word "caused".

2. Whether the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas had jurisdiction to try petitioners for the continuing offense of causing a fraudulent security to be transported in foreign commerce when the security was made in Mexico and subsequently transported to the Southern District of Texas.

3. Whether the evidence was sufficient to convict petitioner Dudley of causing the transportation of the fraudulent security in foreign commerce.

STATUTES INVOLVED

18 U. S. C. 2, as amended, provides in pertinent part:

* * * * *

> (b) Whoever willfully causes an act to be done which if directly performed by him or another would be an offense against the United States, is punishable as a principal.

The National Stolen Property Act, Sec. 2314, 62 Stat. 806, as amended, 18 U. S. C. 2314, provides in pertinent part:

* * * * *

> Whoever, with unlawful or fraudulent intent, transports in interstate or foreign commerce any falsely made, forged, altered, or counterfeited securities, knowing the same to have been falsely made, forged, altered, or counterfeited; * * *
>
> * * * * *
>
> Shall be find not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

* * * * *

STATEMENT

On October 31, 1955, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, a two-count indictment was returned against the petitioners. Count I charged them with conspiring to cause one Ethel Turner to transport a fraudulent security in foreign commerce from Acapulco, Mexico, to Houston, Texas, in violation of 18 U. S. C. 371 (R. 2–7). Count II charged them with the substantive offense of causing the transportation of the same security in violation of 18 U. S. C. 2314 (R. 8). On March 21, 1956, the jury acquitted petitioners of the conspiracy charge, but found them guilty of the substantive offense charged in Count II (R. 342–343). They were each sentenced to prison for a term of 8 years and fined $5,000 (R. 367–370). The Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit unanimously affirmed (Pet. 10–25).

The evidence adduced at the trial may be summarized in pertinent part as follows:

Mrs. Turner met petitioner Dudley (alias Harry Marshall) in Acapulco, Mexico (R. 25–27). When the two were having breakfast together one morning, Dudley "found" a billfold under the table (R. 32). In it was $600, a $20,000 horse race ticket, and a letter from a Mr. O'Hara to Londos (alias George A. Holden) (R. 34). The letter warned Mr. Holden (Londos) not to let out any more information about his business or he would be fired, and explained he would get a second chance only because of the influence of his wealthy uncle (R. 35, 40, 58–59).

Mrs. Turner thought that perhaps Londos would give them the $600 as a reward (R. 36), and actually asked him for it (R. 41). He offered to take them to dinner, was refused, and then offered Mrs. Turner $100 (R. 42). After explaining to Mrs. Turner that he was a bet placer for a syndicate having knowledge in advance of winning horses (R. 38–40), Londos changed his mind about giving her $100 and decided to place the $600 on the horse to which the $20,000 bet related, which paid three-to-one and would net each of them $600 (R. 43). They "won" $1,800 which Dudley brought back in cash and showed to Mrs. Turner (R. 47-48). Mrs. Turner did not receive any of that money because Dudley put it on another "bet" (R. 50). Londos then decided to place a $100,000 bet in the name of "A. B. Marshall" and "C. D. Turner". He explained to Mrs. Turner, however, that his boss' signature should really be on the betting check as well as his own to constitute the proper security, but he hoped to be able to collect the winnings before the irregularity was noticed (R.

48–53). They did "win", and the amount of the "take" from the two bets was $203,600 (R. 53, 83).

Londos reported that, before they could collect the money, they would have to exhibit $100,000 to show that they could have paid the bet had they lost (R. 58). Dudley and Mrs. Turner agreed to help on condition they would share equally in the winnings (R. 63–65). Mrs. Turner flew to California and obtained $22,500 by obtaining loans against savings accounts (R. 74). She turned the money over to Dudley in the presence of Londos (R. 82). Dudley left and returned with a check for $203,600 which all three endorsed (R. 83–84). Before it could be "cashed" Dudley supposedly got in trouble with the police (R. 86–91), so they had to split up to escape. The credit of $203,600 was allegedly transferred to Houston, Texas, by the security described in Count II of the indictment (R. 91), a purported draft on the "United Turf Exchange" in Houston (R. 92). The three agreed to meet in Houston to cash the draft (R. 94). A discussion arose regarding who would carry the check. Dudley said he wanted to take it, but at Mrs. Turner's insistence Londos said, "O. K. let her keep it" (R. 92–93), and Mrs. Turner carried it to Houston (R. 98).

Shortly after Mrs. Turner arrived in Houston, Londos called her and delayed the appointment until the next day (R. 100). The next morning he called again and delayed the appointment for 60 days (R. 101–102). Mrs. Turner did not see the petitioners again until after they were arrested (R. 125–127).

ARGUMENT

1. Count II of the indictment, under which petitioners were convicted, charged that they "did with unlawful and fraudulent intent cause to be transported in foreign commerce from Acapulco, Mexico, to Houston, Texas, a falsely made, forged and counterfeit security * * * knowing the same to have been falsely made, forged, and counterfeited, "in violation of 18 U. S. C. 2314 (R. 7–8).

Petitioners' argue that this indictment is insufficient because it does not allege, as required by 18 U. S. C. 2 (b), as amended, that the causation was "willful".[2]

The allegation that petitioners "did with unlawful and fraudulent intent cause" the transportation was, however, the equivalent of an allegation that the causing was willfully done. *Howenstine* v. *United States,* 263 Fed. 1, 4 (C. A. 9); see also *Schultz* v. *United States,* 155 F. 2d 721, 722 (C. A. 9); *United States* v. *Handler,* 142 F. 2d 351, 354 (C. A. 2), certiorari denied, 323 U. S. 741; *Holsman* v. *United States,* 248 Fed. 193, 195 (C. A. 9), certiorari denied, *sub nom. Freeman* v. *United States,* 249 U. S. 600. Petitioners

[2] The requirement of "willful" causation was added by the Act of October 31, 1951 (Sec. 2 (b), 65 Stat. 717). S. Rep. No. 1020, 82nd Cong., 1st Sess. (reprinted in 1951 U. S. Code Cong. Serv. 2583), and reveals that the amendment as a whole was "intended to clarify and make certain the intent to punish aiders and abettors regardless of the fact that they may be incapable of committing the specific violation which they are charged to have aided or abetted." The insertion of the word "willfully", although not discussed, was undoubtedly intended to prevent the punishment of one who inadvertently caused an unlawful act to be done.

were informed that they were accused of intentionally causing Mrs. Turner to transport the check. And in the context of causation, "willfully" is clearly used in the sense of intentionally. *Browder* v. *United States*, 312 U. S. 335, 342; *McClanahan* v. *United States*, 230 F. 2d 919, 924 (C. A. 5), certiorari denied, 352 U. S. 824; *McBride* v. *United States*, 225 F. 2d 249, 253–255 (C. A. 5), certiorari denied, 350 U. S. 934.

2. Petitioners' contention that the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas lacked jurisdiction to hear the case (Pet. 7), is sufficiently answered by 18 U. S. C. 3237, which provides:

> . . . . . .
>
> Any offense involving the use of the mails, or transportation in interstate or foreign commerce, is a continuing offense and, except as otherwise expressly provided by enactment of Congress, may be inquired of and prosecuted in any district from, through, or into which such commerce or mail matter moves.

The false security in this case was drawn on the "United Turf Exchange" of Houston, Texas (R. 92), and Mrs. Turner carried it to Houston (R. 98). Therefore, under 18 U. S. C. 3237, the offense was committed within the Houston Division of the Southern District of Texas, and that court had jurisdiction to try the offense. Cf. *Hyde* v. *United States*, 225 U. S. 347, 361–364; *Ramey and Linder* v. *United States*, 228 F. 2d 774 (C. A. 5).

3. Petitioner Londos does not challenge the sufficiency of the evidence (No. 851, this Term). Petitioner Dudley, however, contends that the evidence was insufficient to convict him of causing Mrs. Turner

to transport the fraudulent security in foreign commerce (Pet. 7–8, No. 847, this Term). He bases his assertion on the following testimony of Mrs. Turner (R. 92–93):

> A. Well, when Mr. Holden [Londos] got the check and Mr. Marshall [Dudley] looked at it and I looked at it and he said, "You don't have to worry a thing about it," and he put it on the chiffonier like and like that and then he says, "You don't have a thing to worry about; this is good as gold. They have to pay, you don't have to worry." He says, "If they didn't, this will be good in any courts; don't worry about it." Because I sort of looked worried he says, "You don't have to worry a thing about it." Then we started to discuss who was going to handle this and Mr. Marshall [Dudley] said he wants to keep it; I says, "Oh, no, I want to keep it. After all, what have I got to show? Nothing." I said, "I am going to keep it."
>
> So Mr. Marshall [Dudley] still insisted, so I raised my voice. I says, "Oh, no, I wouldn't stand for it. I am going to keep it."
>
> Mr. Holden [Londos] says, "O. K. let her keep it." Then he says, "Remember, take care of it and you be in Houston like I told you to. If you are not, I am going to chase you all over."
>
> And I says, "You don't have to chase me, Mr. Holden [Londos]. I give you my address. You have got my home address. I will be in Houston, just as I told you I will."

The gist of the offense is the causing of the transportation of the fraudulent security, not the par-

ticular agent for the transportation. The document was drawn on a purported institution in Houston. Thus, its transportation from Mexico to Houston was certainly well within the contemplation of both defendants and, therefore, a transportation caused by them. *Pereira* v. *United States,* 347 U. S. 1, 9.

Petitioner Dudley's expressed desire to keep the check could well have been found by the jury to be a calculated maneuver to assure Mrs. Turner of the validity of the check. His "permission" for her to take it to Houston was a means of keeping her from becoming suspicious before they made good their escape. Mrs. Turner testified at the trial that she would have called the police if she had not been allowed to carry the check (R. 185). By giving her the check and hurrying her off to Houston to reassure her trust in them, petitioners caused the transportation of the check.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated, it is respectfully submitted that the petitions for writs of certiorari should be denied.

J. LEE RANKIN,
Solicitor General.
WARREN OLNEY III,
Assistant Attorney General.
BEATRICE ROSENBERG,
ALBERT M. CHRISTOPHER,
Attorneys.

APRIL 1957.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1957